

## H A V

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*  
The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*  
This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*  
Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*  
There torments have already taken root in them. *Addison.*  
It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*  
That excellent author has shown how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

21. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.  
Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the *havan*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the haven clear'd. *Denham.*  
We may be shipwreck by her breath: Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and fills his sail, 'Till he arrive, where the must prove The haven, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits, Are to a wife man ports and happy havens. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
HA'VENER. *n. f.* [*from haven*.] An overseer of a port.  
These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, haveners, and customer. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HA'VER. *n. f.* [*from have*.] Possessor; holder.  
Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for eaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacocks, b. ii.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haunt*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.  
The proud insulting queen,  
With Clifford and the haughty Northumberland,  
Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shaksp.*  
No lord of thine, thou haughty insulting man;  
Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage haughty,  
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,  
And far abroad for strange adventures fought. *Fairy Queen.*  
HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [*from haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too haughtily she priz'd;  
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*  
HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*haughty*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.  
His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly repented the disrespect he received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,  
And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,  
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Proudly great.  
Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:  
Her goodness takes our liberty away;  
And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior:*

3. Bold; adventurous.  
Who now shall give me words and sound  
Equal unto this haughty enterprise?  
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground  
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HA'VING. *n. f.* [*from have*.]

## H A U

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My having is not much;  
I'll make division of my present with you:  
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
2. The act or state of possessing.  
Of the one side was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,  
Where none will sweat but for promotion;  
And having that, do choke their service up,  
Even with the *having*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
HA'VING. *n. f.* [*for behaviour*.] Conduct; manners.

Their ill *having* garres men mislay  
Both of their doctrines and their way. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

TO HAUL. *v. a.* [*hale*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,  
Is in safe durance and contagious prison,  
Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The youth with songs and rhymes,  
Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,  
And fasten to the horses feet; the rest  
With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden's Æn.*

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to haul up others  
after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;  
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

While romp-loving mis  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Pull; violence in dragging.  
The leap, the flap, the haul; and flouk to notes  
Of native music, the respondent dance. *Thomson's Winter.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [*or hame*, or *halm*; *pealm*, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take  
To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake:  
The haume is the straw of the wheat or the rie,  
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tasso.*

Having stripped off the haum or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, flack them up for their security in Winter.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*haunce*, Dutch; *haunce*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.  
Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,  
Whose right haunch cast my steadfast arrow stroke?  
If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his haunches, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war.

2. The rear; the hind part.  
O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,  
Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings  
The lifting up of day. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [*haunter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.  
A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than our selves expected, she continually almost haunted us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,  
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

She this dangerous forest haunts,  
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now  
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,  
Or wander with delight, and love to haunt  
Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves;  
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house;  
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Oh, could I see my country-foe!  
There leaning near a gentle brook,  
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;  
And there in sweet oblivion drown  
Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits haunt my resting place,  
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,  
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*

TO HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.  
I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors:  
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,  
My daughter's not for thee. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.  
We set traps, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own haunts and walks, and without any fear of faith and confidence.

To me certain not, she replies,  
To know or care where Cupid flies;  
What are his haunts, or which his way,  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!  
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n;  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.  
The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

HAUNTER. *n. f.* [*from haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were hunters of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddess, haunter of the woodland green,  
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [*hagge*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.

Saul made *havock* of the church.  
Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make  
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*

The Rabbits, to express the great *havock* which has been made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [*from the noun*.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?  
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shaksp. King John.*

At by his side,  
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

TO HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh* likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,  
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I  
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [*haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.  
I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;  
for you might have trus'd him and all his apparel into an cask:  
the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court;  
and now hath he land and bees. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes, he comes. *Dry.*

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.

HAU. *n. f.* [*haw*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.  
Now fow and go harrows, where ridge ye did draw  
The seed of the bremble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*

Years of store of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raffins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrecence in the eye.

3. [*haga*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.  
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

## H A W

Foul spirits haunt my resting place, *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,  
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*

TO HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.  
I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors:  
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,  
My daughter's not for thee. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.  
We set traps, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own haunts and walks, and without any fear of faith and confidence.

To me certain not, she replies,  
To know or care where Cupid flies;  
What are his haunts, or which his way,  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!  
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n;  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.  
The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

HAUNTER. *n. f.* [*from haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were hunters of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddess, haunter of the woodland green,  
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [*hagge*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.

Saul made *havock* of the church.  
Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make  
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*

The Rabbits, to express the great *havock* which has been made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [*from the noun*.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?  
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shaksp. King John.*

At by his side,  
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

TO HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh* likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,  
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I  
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [*haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.  
I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;  
for you might have trus'd him and all his apparel into an cask:  
the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court;  
and now hath he land and bees. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes, he comes. *Dry.*

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.

HAU. *n. f.* [*haw*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.  
Now fow and go harrows, where ridge ye did draw  
The seed of the bremble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*

Years of store of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raffins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrecence in the eye.

3. [*haga*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.  
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

HA'WHORN. *n. f.* [*haw* Saxon, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

## H A Y

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shak. As you like it.*

The *hawthorn* fly is all black, and not big. *Walton's Angler.*  
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,  
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daffies spring. *Pope.*  
The *hawthorn* whittens, and the juicy groves  
Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon t, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *n. f.* [*habeg*, Welsh; *hagoc*, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat. *Peacocks on Drawing.*